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Special Diseases,
 Rheumatism, Kidney, Bladder, Gout,
 Scars and Bright's Disease, Effects of Youth,
 General Blood Purifier,
General House Painter!
 —AND—
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 Washington, D. C., next to Schoen's Home,
 1514 14th Street, N. W.

JESSE O. THOMAS, Editor.
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TO READERS AND CONTRIBUTORS.
The Gazette will be pleased to receive all communications, but cannot be held responsible for the return of any. Contributions should be sent to the Editor, and not to the publisher. The publisher is not responsible for the return of any. Contributions should be sent to the Editor, and not to the publisher. The publisher is not responsible for the return of any.

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THURSDAY, DECEMBER 19, 1889

Allied Farmers and Knights to Uncle Sam: We are the people.

What will our poor emigrants do for spending money for Christmas this year?

In that choice English for which she is noted, Queen Victoria telegraphs Stanley at Zanzibar: "My thoughts are after you."

The first country to recognize the United States of Brazil was the sister republic, France. Next the Rothschilds recognized it. The last sanction is more important than the first.

New York city has received during 1889 fourteen inches more than the average rainfall. November in that city was so cloudy and rainy that the weather clerk was ashamed to own it. Yet, with all that, it was the most beautiful November in five years. In that case, at least, heavy rainfalls did not affect health unfavorably.

It is an international disgrace, the number of thieves and scoundrels from the United States who have taken refuge in Canada. The toughest part of it is that we have few if any Canadian defaulters under the protecting folds of the American flag. The thieves all go from our side. The two countries ought to make at once an agreement covering such cases, or Canada will gradually be transformed into a colony of criminals from the States.

Considering that farmers are usually the most conservative men in the community, the platform adopted by the National alliance at St. Louis is remarkable. The farmers go in for thoroughly radical ideas. They declare for the free exchange of gold and silver and the substitution of greenbacks for national bank notes, woman suffrage, the Australian ballot system and opposition to the liquor traffic in all its forms. Further, they demand revision and reduction of the tariff. Finally, they clinch their declaration of principles by a resolution that they will not vote for any candidate who does not stand upon their platform.

Oliver Johnson.

He was the last surviving founder of the old Abolition party. There were ten of them, and they met in the law office of Samuel H. Swallow, in Boston, Dec. 10, 1841. The ten men were: William Lloyd Garrison, Oliver Johnson, Samuel R. Smith, Isaac Gray Loring, David Lee Child, Eliza Knapp, Robert R. Hall, Isaac Child, John Curtis Smith and Joshua Coffin.

It is notable that on Dec. 10, 1889, the fifty-eighth anniversary of the founding of the Abolition party by the ten men in Swallow's office, in Boston, Oliver Johnson, the last survivor of the band, departed this life. He lived to see the ending of slavery and the enfranchisement of the black man. It was a satisfaction to him in his last hours to know that he had outlived Jefferson Davis. "I survived him after all," he said with a smile.

In Oliver Johnson's youth the road to fame was through the printing office. It was the school in which Horace Greeley, the Harper brothers and many other distinguished men graduated. Oliver Johnson became first a printer, then an editor. In one way or another, this restless, intensely earnest, yet genial and kindly man, has been well known to his countrymen for fifty years. He was a witness at the Beecher trial, and one of his sayings has been passed into history. Oliver Johnson was a Spiritualist. The opposing counsel tried to use this against him at his examination. "You are a Spiritualist, I believe, Mr. Johnson," said the learned counsel.

"Yes," retorted Johnson, emphatically, "I am a Spiritualist, but I'm not a dashed fool."

A Christmas letter from Miss.

A charming charity was inaugurated in America eight years ago this Christmas. It had for its object the sending of letters and Christmas cards to the forlorn ones who would never otherwise get either letter or card. Prisons, hospitals, missions and children's asylums were included in the limits of the organization. The business of the association is in charge of James Potts & Co., 10 Astor place, New York. Remittances, cards, stamps, etc., may be sent there. The association distributed many thousands of letters and cards last Christmas, in many States of the Union, over 13,000 in Pennsylvania alone.

But outside of this beautiful Christmas mission, every one knows some forlorn people who never get letters or Christmas cards. Apparently they have no friends. It is unutterably sad to think of the children who look to the Christmas time for the pretty things that never come. They come to others, but not to them.

They have heard how Santa Claus comes and fills children's stockings at night with gifts. Sometimes, in their childish faith, they hang up the stocking on Christmas Eve, just as happy children do. They find it empty in the morning. Did you ever think that hundreds of children wake up to find empty stockings every Christmas morning? So, you with full hearts and purses, let some of your good will and good fortune overflow upon those who know no difference between Christmas and any other day. It will touch even the heart of the workhouse convict, the jailbird, to know that somebody thought of him on Christmas.

It turns out that smokeless powder is, after all, an American invention, the discovery of Capt. Ledyard Ellsworth, of Hartford, Conn. It is further said that the German government is going to pay him half a million cash for the use of his formula, and \$10,000 a year for ninety-nine years.

Robert Browning.

This rugged old poet, dying at 77, is another venerable man who retained the full vigor of his intellectual powers to the last. One of his dying utterances was an expression of satisfaction that his new volume of poems had been so well received.

Browning was sweet natured and strong, and a great favorite socially with women in his old age. Among his best known words are "Sund," "A Soul's Tragedy," "Dramatic Lyrics," and the poems called "Men and Women." He will be recognized by posterity as an original poet, and a great one, perhaps, but if posterity is no fonder of reading his poems than his contemporaries were the copyright on them will not be an invaluable possession. His rhythm was unmissable to the popular ear, his meaning, though profoundly philosophical, was not readily grasped. To appreciate him thoroughly required more time and study than most people, especially most Americans, can give to any literary work, not even excepting Shakespeare and the Bible.

Yet some of Browning's warmest admirers were in the United States. Browning societies are in several cities of the Union. The members patiently study and discuss his poetry month after month, year after year, and the more they study the more they admire. The headquarters of the Browning enthusiasts are in Philadelphia.

But with the multitude Robert Browning's chief distinction will probably always be that he was the husband of Elizabeth Barrett Browning.

The Labor Federation.

One of the most important and interesting conventions ever held in the country was that which met at Boston a few days ago, under the name of the American Federation of Labor. Each of the industrial trades of the country has its own local associations. From the local unions delegates go annually to a national convention of members of that trade. Each national trade convention sends delegates from its body to meet delegates from the other national trade unions. These delegates, united, compose the American Federation of Labor.

For many of the leading officers of the Federation have been recently published in the newspapers. They represent as fine looking a body of men as can be found in the halls of congress itself. There are fewer red noses among them than one sees in congress. The men have earnest, dignified faces, not aggressive, but strong and determined looking.

From these portraits of cigar makers, tailors, carpenters and iron workers one may read that the man of intelligence and cultivated brains will be recognized, whatever his occupation is. It is all one whether he shaves a pen or a place.

The convention at Boston was the ninth annual meeting of the Federation. It represented 750,000 members of trades unions. The most important aim of the Federation has in immediate view is to secure the general adoption of the eight-hour working day.

Jeff Davis was one of the few native residents of this country who was not a citizen of the United States. Act of general amnesty was passed. Dec. 25, 1863, to all those engaged in the rebellion. In this Davis was included. Jan. 10, 1870, S. J. Randall introduced into the house a bill removing the political disabilities of all men in the Union. Mr. Maine offered an amendment excepting Mr. Davis from the benefits of the bill, on the ground that he was responsible for the horrors of Andersonville. A heated debate followed. The Democrats were in the majority in the house, but not a two-third majority, without which the act could not be passed. The Republicans refused to vote for the bill without the amendment excepting Davis. The Democrats refused to pass the amendment, and thus the bill was left without action. Seven hundred men were included in the provisions, who would have been free from their political disabilities if the bill had passed. Such of them as are yet alive and have not applied separately for release are still non-citizens.

Prince Murat is a tough and grizzled old gentleman past 60. His title only dates from the first Napoleon, and never was recognized by the old nobility of France. Moreover, titles are no good in France any more. Besides that it never was much of a title, anyhow. The old chap who holds it is swamped by gambling debts, and if he wanted a certificate of an affectionate disposition and good moral character as a preliminary to matrimony, he could not get it even in France. He is not handsome if he looks like his pictures, heaven knows. Yet the American girl, Miss Caldwell, says she fell in love with the old fellow at first sight and loves him still. Let us hope she will not go down to an early grave with a broken heart.

A young colored man proved his capacity for the higher civilization a few days ago by committing suicide. There is scarcely a case on record in which one of the negro race has killed himself. They cling to life with a tenacity that is extraordinary, seeing how little civilized life has to offer them. Many of them live to a very advanced age, and they are infinitely merrier and freer from care than their white brethren. Is this certainly a sign of inferiority, that they do not worry and fret like white people?

Mr. Henry F. Blount, of Washington, and Mr. Horace J. Smith, of Philadelphia, are at the head of a movement to erect a monument to Michael Servetus, born at the stake Oct. 27, 1533, in Geneva, Switzerland, by order of a Protestant council. Heresy in doubting the trinity was his chief crime. Since Giordano Bruno has a monument at Rome, it is deemed no more than fair that Servetus should have one at Geneva.

Jersey justice will let even a person with "views" have fair play. A man died in New Jersey and left Henry George a legacy for the purpose of disseminating single tax doctrines. His heirs contested the will, as heirs always do when a money is left to mankind instead of to themselves. The ground of the contest was that, by allowing George to have the money, the court would encourage his crank notions and therefore be responsible for their dissemination. The court refused to see it in that light, and Mr. George will get his money.

Actors and Religion.

Some newspaper person who must have been a little hard put to it to fill his space has been interviewing leading actresses and actors on their religion. Although the question is certainly none of the public's business, yet several of the ladies and gentlemen have given polite answers. Some are evidently made up, like an actor's face, to catch the public eye, and you can read plainly between the lines, "Best sons, \$2." Others are plainly come from an honest heart. The most deeply religious of the lot, apparently, is that pious soul, Lily Langtry. She accepts in full the Christian faith as defined in the apostles' creed, and she has a great horror of the woman who has no religion. She would not be so unfeminine for the world. When she is not right sure she is going to succeed, Lily goes down upon her knees and prays the Lord to help her in what she has undertaken. She says she is a Church of England woman, with strong leanings towards the Roman Catholics.

Florence is a Roman Catholic, though he does not say so. He says "to love God and be merry" is the player's religion and his, which is not a bad all round faith. Several of the actors go to church whenever they have time to, but they are nearly always on the road in the season on Sundays. Mrs. D. P. Flowers is a strict Episcopalian. Salvini is a Roman Catholic, and believes actors are a religious lot by nature.

W. H. Crane, who must have made a million people laugh in his time, does not tell us whether he himself is pious or not, though he says actors are more religious as a class than members of the learned professions. But as to church going, Mr. Crane remarks of the actor:

"He is accustomed, naturally, to play a certain elevation above various which other men hold to higher esteem; and the time he spends in listening to a service read in the sing song, hating fashion which, I fear, is the rule rather than the exception, is a period of actual mental torture."

Crane's former partner, Stuart Robson, declares his belief that, if the records of church and theatre were searched, the church would show more instances of faithfulness to duty, cruelty and sensuality than the theatre. Nevertheless, the theatre refrains from abusing the church in public, while the church hurls at its "sister institution" all the wire it can collect.

Fanny Davenport has still, and we are led to infer that it is still as good as true, an Episcopal prayer book that her father and mother gave her when she was 8 years old. Fanny is apparently not a church member, but she says:

"I believe that duty is a religion in itself, and that duty is the best judge of our honest mind and heart. I believe that God does not always punish the wicked nor reward the good, but that we ourselves do this with our own hearts and minds."

Cotton and Woolen Goods.

Massachusetts has at present over half a million more cotton spindles at work than she had in 1887. Maine has fallen off in both cotton and woolen manufactures. Vermont and Connecticut are making less cotton and more woolen cloth than they did in 1887, and so hold their own. Rhode Island, on the other hand, makes up less woolen and more cotton.

Next to Massachusetts, the state that has made the greatest gain in the textile industry is South Carolina. In 1889 she operates 118,438 more spindles than she did in 1887. Her cotton and woolen weaving has grown 50 per cent. in two years. It has increased 10 per cent. in Mississippi and Tennessee in the same period. The gain in Massachusetts is 10.8 per cent., while that of the whole country is 7.7 per cent. For the textile industry to increase 7.7 per cent. throughout the Union in two years, and one of those years at least not an exceptionally prosperous one, indicates a heavy growth in business and population. American textile fabrics are also gaining rapidly in artistic beauty and durability.

A locomotive engine is soon to be tried that is built on the principle of a bicycle. It is called the bicycle engine, from an immense driving wheel, nine feet in diameter, fixed in the center, just forward of the boiler. Instead of ordinary axles, the truck wheels have bicycle spindles. The large driving wheel of the engine will carry a train along ninety miles an hour, it is claimed. On a solid roadbed, built above or below the streets, this engine would be the proper one for rapid transit in cities. To keep the train from jumping the track an overhead rail is constructed. Wheels attached to the roof of the cars run in a groove in this overhead rail, and the train is thus kept in place.

The new rapid firing four inch gun for the navy meets with general favor. It will pierce a four inch steel plate at a distance of a thousand yards. This small, easily adjustable gun is best adapted to coast defenses. In case of war with England or Canada such guns could be quickly placed on board of ordinary passenger steamers, and used for defense. The only objection to them—there has as yet been found no way to obviate it in rapid firing guns—is that they become so hot in a short time that they must be cooled off, and thus some of the time gained in one way is lost in another.

Women have had full suffrage in Wyoming for twenty years, and the people are incorporated that feature into their state constitution by a majority of 3 to 1.

Instead of sending criminals to banishment in Siberia, it is said that Russia now proposes, in deference to American journalists, to scatter them about hereafter through different parts of the empire. Dear, dear!

The Parnell commission sat 129 days, and did not amount to anything. The only points scored were against itself and the British government. Five hundred witnesses were examined, twenty-eight of them being named O'Connor, twenty-four Walsh and twenty-two Murphy, while many of the rest were divided among the Burkes, Sullivans and O'Briens. The 300 witnesses answered 98,267 questions.

Some people insist that there is not time enough to prepare for an American World's fair in 1893. They point out to the fact that France was four years getting hers in order, and then she was not ready on the opening day. Yes, but Frenchmen are not Americans. With our spirit of rush and our methods of working by machinery, we can do in two years in the United States what would require four years in France.

Back hall, one of the dormitories of the Harvard students, is palatial in its luxury and splendor. None but millionaires' sons can dwell therein. No other college in America can show students' quarters at all to compare with it. But, for all that, Yale can outkick Harvard all to pieces in a game of football, and Princeton can outkick Yale.

Wanamaker's.

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4—Men's Handkerchiefs. The special bargain is a very fine Handkerchief with the money without the initial.

5—Men's Plain White Handkerchiefs, hand-stitched and hemmed. The special bargain is 25¢ a dozen or \$1.25 a dozen (in boxes) that compare with any \$5 a dozen made up of one.

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The exodus of Dolls goes bravely on. You must look for trash in Dolls elsewhere, not here. You may buy them dressed from 40 cents to \$1.25. The 40 cents are 11 inches tall, same, better dressed, 50 cents; 14 1/2 inches, \$1; 17 inches, \$2; 19 1/2 inches, \$3; 22 inches, \$5, and so on, according to size and dress.

If you wish to be your own doll-dress-maker a large stock awaits you undressed. Double jointed body, bisque head, glass eyes, flaxen hair, 15 inches, 40 cents; 18 inches, 75 cents; finer, 15 inches, 50 cents; and 17 inches, \$1. Other sizes and grades up to \$15.

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